but only after the most stubborn fighting and after heavy losses both to the attacking and to the defending forces. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east the Germans themselves developed a strong attack, but were beaten back with the bayonet, only to return again and again, to be finally driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been do likewise, but the answer is simple. The principal ships of the German occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the navy are stowed away securely in their harbors, sheltered behind shallow front fresh brigades of batteries hitherto held in reserve and which waters, through which run navigable channels of exceedingly narrow were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that nearly two million or more men are now in the zone where the battle has been in progress ten days.

GERMAN RIGHT IMPERILLED.

Although the official reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French a sudden raid across the North Sea. We cannot afford to lay up our fleet attacks and speak of Noyon and the district around that city as the centre of the operations, some correspondents describe the Allies' left as extending from just west of Noyon to as far north as Le Catelet, from which point, or Peronne, the new army, of which there have been so many reports but no confirmation, is supposed impossible, but the main German fleet is still effectively blockaded in spite to be operating to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right is in a very dangerous position, for it cannot extend much further north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going on for days, but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the Allies hold the commanding positions here. The Allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report claims that it has been retaken, together with the village of the latest battle cruisers are at the mercy of submarines? Vessels under

In the centre, between Rheims and Souan, which the French occupied early in the week, there has been more desperate fighting, the Germans taking the offensive and, according to the French reports, being repulsed. The Germans also have made some attacks in the Woevre district without success, but they have succeeded in again crossing the Lorraine frontier and occupying Donestre, to the south of Blamount.

Bordeaux, Sept. 22 .- "The battle between the Oise and the Meuse probably will last three or four days longer," says "Le Temps" in a military review to-day, "but reports indicate that the resistance of the enemy is weakening. Another effort and French territory will be free of them. It will be hard, however, for we shall have many victims.

"Our advance between Rheims and the Argonne seems to show the greater part of the German army in retreat by way of Belgium. West of the Meuse they are making extensive defensive works on the Sambre."

GEN. FRENCH'S OWN STORY OF BATTLE

"So far as the British are concerned, the greater part of this week has been passed in bombardment, in gaining ground by degrees and in beating back aware counter-attacks with heavy slaughter. Our casualties have been severe, but it is probable that those of the enemy are heavier.

"The rain has caused a great drop in the temperature, and there is more than a distinct feeling of autumn in the air, especially in the early morning.

"On our right and left the French have been fighting fiercely, and have also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and recaptured twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of twice by each side, and at the time of the stringent precautions they have taken to guard themselves against the inhabitants of the areas traversed are possibly justifiable measures of war. But at the same time it has been definitely established that they have committed atractites on many occasions and they have been guilty of brutal conduct.

"So many letters and statements of our wounded soldiers have been published in our newspapers that the following epistle from a German soldier of the 74th Infantry Regiment, 10th Corps, to his wife may also be of interest."

"My Dear Wife: I have just been inving through days that defy imagination." I should never have thought the inhabitants of the enems are possibly justifiable measures of war. But at the same to guard the inhabitants of the inhabitants o

SUBMARINES SINK 3 BRITISH CRUISERS

Continued from page !

width, and defended by powerful fortifications and widely spread mine

"The British fleet, unable in these conditions to 'dig the rats out of their holes,' is compelled to adopt the tactics of the Nelsonian era-to keep watch and ward on the sea until the enemy can summon enough urage to venture forth

"Our naval commander in chief has to bear in mind the possibility of as Germany is doing. Charles II tried it in 1607, and the result was that he Dutch captured Sheerness and burned Chatham. These are risks th. nation does not run to-day, but our security is purchased only at the reater risk and sacrifice of the navy.

"It has been claimed that the submarine renders a blockade altogether

The naval correspondent of "The Chronicle" writes:

"The loss of the three armored cruisers is a disaster whose meaning would be foolish to minimize. The vessels were not new; they even were obsolescent, but they were still valuable.

Wherever the disaster took place, the danger was not foreseen. The enemy's submarines were not perceived by any lookout. The conclusion therefore cannot be escaped that the new elemnt in naval warfare has proved its value, and that we are appreciably nearer to the day foretold Sir Percy Scott in which the big ship would be doomed.

Are we to conclude that big ships like the Aboukir or, let us say, way cannot carry torpedo nets outrigged. Their safety seems to lie in igilant observation not only by themselves but by accompanying small oft, but still more in rapid movement and in altering course, so as to ake it impossible for a submerged assailant to determine their position. submarine below the surface has anything like the speed of a cruiser. It must lie in wait or have very good luck."

The Chatham correspondent of "The Chronicle" says the Cressy, the boukir and the Hogue were Chatham ships attached to the Nore command and were familiar spectacles in the River Medway. Indeed, the Cressy and the Aboukir, he adds, left Ket Hole Reach only a few days igo and were among the last of the war vessels to sat from that port.

The total crews numbered over 2,000, and of these a large proportion are residents in nearby towns. A considerable portion of the ships' companies were Royal Naval Reserve men.

The three British warships which were sunk by submarines in the North Sea were sheathed cruisers, lightly armored, ' ghtly armed and comparatively old. They all belonged to the same cla Each had a compleic Cressy was launched ment of 755 men, including officers and erew. n 1899 and the Aboukir and the Hogue in 198 They were each of 12,000 ons, less than 21,500 horsepower and from 20,79 to 22.6 knots. Their ost was less than \$3,850,000 each.

The Hogue had two inches of side armor and the others none, and they all had six-inch belts. Each carried two 9.2-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 12-pounder, three 3-pounder, eight machine and two light guns The 9.2-inch guns were in turrets, fore and aft; the others in broadsides. Each bore two masts with rigging and four funnels. They were among the least serviceable of the "first class" cruisers, a type of vessel of which at the beginning of the war Great Britain had thirty-eight, of 450,000 tons, and Germany nine, of 94,135 tons.

they were repeated six times. One made on the 4th Guards Brigade was repulsed with heavy slaughter.

"An attempt to advance slightly, made by part of our line, was unsuccessful as regards gain of ground, but led to the withdrawal of part of the enemy's infantry and artillery.

"Further counter attacks made during the night were beaten off. Rain came on toward evening and continued intermittently until 9 a. m. on the 16th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding the line, the west weather to some event have added to the soldiers holding the line, the west weather to some evening and continued intermittently until 9 a. m. on the 16th. Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers holding the line, the west weather to some event have added to the soldiers holding the line, the west weather to some even have a stracked on Sunday. Zeppelins against us, it is interesting that the Royal Flying Corps, which were held in considerable force. have day since their arrival in France, have rest and came under a terrible artility of the anon-rigid type have been seen on two occasions near Marne.

"Late one evening two such were believed over the German for ess. Acrophage were dispatched against them, but in the darkness our pilots were likely wounded; he is the third we had. Fourteen men were killed the west west were killed that the west west had. Fourteen men were killed the west west weather to some evening and continued intermittently until 9 a. m. on the latest and the side of the soldiers holding the line, that the Royal Flying Corps, which the theights, that the Royal Flying Corps, which were held in considerable force. "With our weak detachments of the rever seen a Zeppelin, have been out on reconnoissances every day since their arrival in France, have the third was a ferming the night was the enemy's infantry. Cur colonel was been out on reconnoissances every day since their arrival in France, have the which were seen a Zeppelin, have been out on reconnoissances every day since their arrival in Fr

on the parapet of the trench held by the Northamptons they opened fire on our men at point blank range.

"Unluckily for the enemy, however, flanking them, and only some 400 yards away, there happened to be a machine gun, manned by a detar' ment of t'e Queen's. This at one opened fire, cutting a lane through their mass, and they fell back to their own trench with great loss. Shortly afterward they were driven further back, with additional loss, by a battalion of Guards which came up in support.

"An incident which occurred some

the temperature, and there feeling of an envespagers that the following agr, aspecially in and left the French show been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and the time of twice by many also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and the time of twice by many also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and the time of twice by many also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and the time of twice by many also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and the time of twice by many also been gradually gaining ground. One will be the proposed and the street of the village are filled with dead of or more department. One of the proposed ground with dead of ample of the spirit which as decided the proposed and the streets of the village are filled with dead of ample of the spirit which as continued for some department of the proposed ground with the dead of many the proposed ground the ground and the streets of the village are filled with dead of ample of the spirit which as continued the proposed ground the ground

Up Foe's Centre. Heavy Rains Hamper Mili-[By Cable to The Tribune.]

REAL WAR NEWS DAZES REFUGEES FROM BERLIN

English Women Astounded When They Reach Rotterdam and Check Up Fables of Kaiser's Victories Told People in German Capital.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, passed here to-day on their way home. When the trains steame1 into Rotterdam only those on the station cheered.

The refugees were strangely quiet. When they left, after hearing the true state of the war, they cheered lustily, as people might on awakening Belgian Newsboy Gets Off with after a horrible nightmare.

All of them asked astounding questions regarding the British army at the front. They were all ignorant of the German retreat, and said they had heard of nothing but German victories. They were amazed when told of Kitchener's army. They were quite incredulous, having been thoroughly convinced by the Germans that only 2,000 men had responded to Kitchener's call.

"Is it true," asked one, "that the English fired on the French because they were running away?" When they heard the emphatic denial, several

"Are the Japanese really keeping down the revolution in India?" asked another. When told that there was no revolution nor likelihood of one, the ruthless brutality shown toward and that Sikhs and other Indian troops were on the way to fight the any one found carrying newspapers, es-Kaiser, they seemed stupefield It required an effort to throw off the pecially English newspapers, were not stories they had heard in the German capital.

"Is it really true that the Germans are in retreat? Are you sure?" they persisted, almost afraid to believe the good news. They said that the people in Berlin had not been given the slightest inkling that the Germans had fallen back an inch,

ENGLISH WOMEN HOME PRO-GERMAN.

London, Sept. 22.-One of the strangest throngs ever seen in London

The party left Berlin in a special train, and all said they had been shown every courtesy by the German officials. At some places the Germans waved flags and handkerchiefs and even cheered. A great crowd of parents and relatives greeted the returning travellers on their arrival here.

Another party of English women and girls, of about the same number, will leave Berlin at an early date, under the care of an attache of the American Embassy.

MISTAKEN FOR SPY. WRITER NEAR DOOM

Arrested in France, A. J. Rorke Barely Escapes Death Penalty.

By ALFRED J. RORKE.

Calais, France, Sept. 22 .- This story

HEROIC ACT SAVES **GHENT FROM RUIN**

Burgomaster Argues Four Hours to Prevent Destruction of City.

Rotterdam, Sept. 22.-Four hundred English women, refugees from UHLANS MAKE WOMEN VICTIMS OF SAVAGERY

> Scourging - Soldier Gives Life to Aid Comrades.

By JOHN BANISTER. [Special Correspondent of New York Trit une and "London Standard."]

Wetteren, Sept. 22 .- Anxiety of the Germans to prevent newspapers published elsewhere from getting into Brussels to give the people there an inkling of the truth the Germans strive so hard to conceal would be comical if are stripped and searched in all parts of Belgium for newspapers or even newspaper cuttings. It was formally announced in Brussels that any one bringing French or English newspapers into the city would be shot without It is English newspapers the Ger-

London, Sept. 22.—One of the strangest throngs ever seen in London
—English women and girls with pro-German sympathies—came into the
city to-night from Berlin in charge of Lieutenant E. G. Blakeslee, U. S.
N., assistant naval attaché at Berlin.

The party numbered 440, and figured in an exchange for
German women and girls who had been allowed to leave England. Under
Lieutenant Blakeslee's care, the members of the party were assembled in
Berlin from various parts of Germany, with the assistance of the American consuls.

Their pro-German feeling is accounted for by the fact that while
interned in the German Empire they heard only one side of the war question.

Art and music students and governesses predominated among them.
The party left Berlin in a special train, and all said they had been shown every courtesy by the German officials. At some places the Germans

Line English newspapers the Germans septially fear, and that officers privately covet for their own perusal, as I discovered recently in France my stell. There is nowadays rarely anything in the French papers except the more or less authentic atrocities, eulogy of the French and English troops and a vague official announcement from day to day of part successes, but the English papers are daily teem in given by the Ederman about actual events which would bring dismay and disgust to the bulk of the German and file, the majority of whom, of course, are neither brutes nor fools.

As for the population of Brussels, that if it is generally known that mighty Germany is crumbling there will be an uprising to exterminate the characteristics.

He was captured by Uhlans near here

I thought to myself: "He must think I am rather an expert forger." How-ever, I said aloud: "If I forged them, then I am one of the greatest forgers How- on Sunday and taken before the burgomaster at Alost, who was asked to punish the lad for selling Belgian then I am one of the greatest forgers ever."

All the officials present began to question me in rapid succession, and it was only by keeping most alert that I prevented myself from being entangled and tripped up during the quizzing This questioning, which began suddenly, ended abruptly, and I was left alone with a single heavily armed gendarme, as silent, as immovable, as the Sphinx. Suddenly the door was flum open and a military order was shouted. Naturally, I turned around. Then the court of inquisition trooped in again.

court of inquisition trooped in again.
"You swore you didn't speak Gurman, but you turned when the military order was shouted," said my ining newspapers.
M. Van Steenbrugge, Burgomaster of the village of Avelgem, near Renaix,

a passage of the Scheldt, near Termonde, in order to threaten Antwerp. A second German force is hovering near Alost, which already has been ravaged by the enemy. German fugitives without arms are being captured daily, having fled across the French frontier. They are detached atoms of the mighty army which the Allies so successfully are driving out of France.

Should any considerable section of the German right wing be driven in retreat across the frontier west of Charlerol it may count on receiving a warm reception from the Belgians. The Germans in Brussels are exercising rigorous measures toward the civil population, even tram passengers be-

sider any terms which week "cede an inch of our territory," September, 1914 - German inthe tions of a willingness to make peace, but an unwillingenes consider any terms which west deprive Germany of an inch

her territory.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT

OR REVERSE THE

WAR OF 1870?

September 23, 1870-French geren

ment expressed willingness

make peace, but refused to con

SERVIANS ROUT **AUSTRIAN ARMY**

Long Battle Near Krupani Ends in Disaster for Dual Monarchy.

ress for several days near Krupani, as the Drina River, has, according to a official announcement made to as ended in complete disaster for the Au

centrated along the Drina, reinfore by troops hastily recalled from Semi and Slavonia. The fighting was ve sanguinary.
The Austrian attempt on Shabate

was repulsed, with heavy loss,

London, Sept. 22.—In a dispatch from Rome the correst ondent of "The Statsaya Servian and Montenegrin force have occupied Sarajevo, which was abandoned by the Austrians after as overwhelming defeat.

The Servians feel that they can now the servians feel that they can now the servians of Rome.

proceed with the invasion of Bom and the troops at Vishegrad have be ordered to march on Sarajevo, whi war, for there occurred the assaustion of the Austrian heir appart Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Rome, Sept. 22. Reports from Se hendquarters at Vishegrad & that the Austrians have coun

martislled many Slavs, some of when have been shot. Large numbers of slav women and children are employed by the Austrians digging intrenchments and transporting supplies. George W. Hodgkins has done a ke of careful figuring, and concludes that given the normal rate of increase, very one of us should have a million milks ancestors, and all born since the day

of Charlemagne, or nearly a thousa times the credited population of the earth. Read about it in the next Su-day Magazine of The Tribune.

"An attempt to administ alleghts made by part of our Biologies, and the straight of regions with a straight of regions and the made attempt to region with a straight of the s from Chicago to

A fine opportunity to visit the Far West before rush of winter travel begins. You ride on best railroad in the United States -perfect roadbed, modern steel equipment, courteous employes and safety. Meal service managed by Fred Harvey. Stop-overs granted for Grand Canyon of Arizona and One-way second-class colonia

excursion tickets on sale, September 24 to October 4, to Arizona, California and North Pacific Coast. Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars on three Sants Fe California trains. Threetimes a week these excursions as personally conducted.

If interested in Western lands, at C. L. Seagraves, General Colombia ation Agent, A. T & S. F. Sy. 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicagor land folders and free copies our immigration journal, The Earth."

Remember the
1913 Panama Expositions
San Francisco and San Biogi
Geo. C. Dillard, G. E. P. &
377 and 1282 Brooks and
New York City.
Phone. Symphim 3210 and 2005.

52ND YEAR STEWAR CLEANSING FIRE PROOF STORAGE For Household Goods Founded in 1563 TELEPHONE

RUGANO CARPET 5567 COLUMBUS